1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

which, however, may be protected by the left wing, like his right arm, by putting a wing-loop on his hand. How much strength, agility, and exercise must have been required to fight in so heavy and uncomfortable a costume! In one myth,[1] when Big-Raven offered his son Ememqut an armor for a battle with the Chukchee, the son declined the offer and went to battle armed only with his spear.

Fig. 98 also shows how the helmet and arm-guards made of small iron plates were worn.[2] The warriors wore a fur band under the helmet to protect the forehead against the hard iron. The lower part of the armor, which consists of small iron plates tied together with thong, resembles a skirt. It was closed at the side by means of short straps.

Plate XXIX, Fig. 1, represents two Koryak in armor, with bent bows. The plate is the reproduction of a photograph taken by me, except that the artist, Mr. Rudolf Cronau, sketched in under my direction the missing wing of the armor.

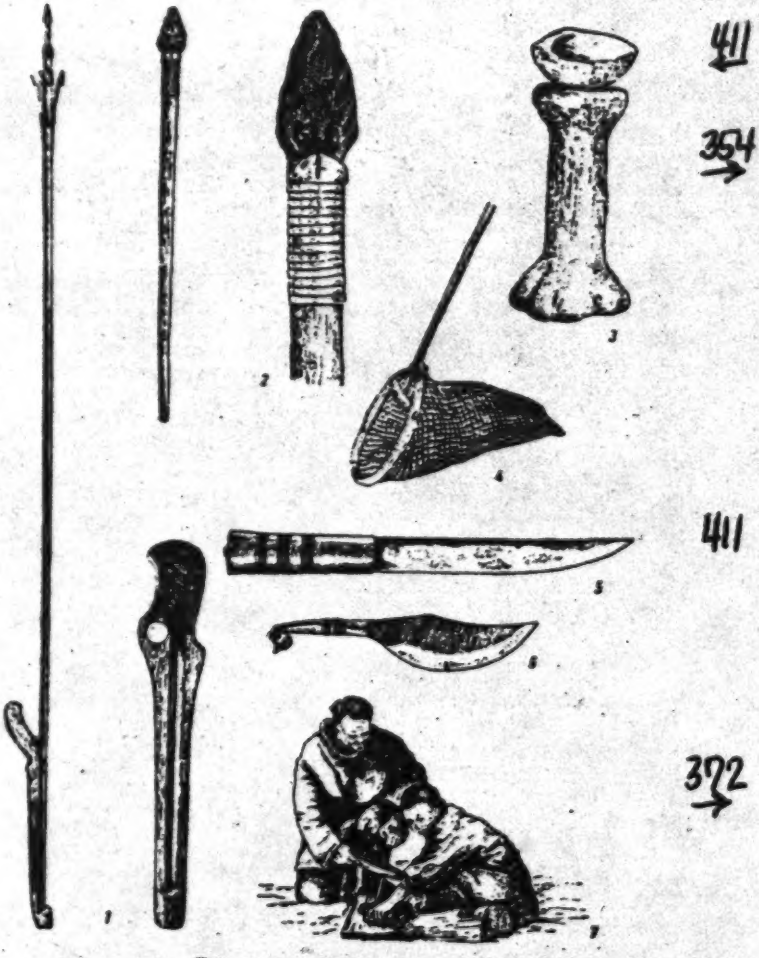
Prior to their acquaintance with iron mail-coats, — which I suppose were introduced by the Tungus,[3] — the Koryak wore mail-coats of walrus-skin or of small plates of bone joined by means of straps. Krasheninnikoff says that "the Koryak armor consisted of oblong bone pieces sewed together with thongs".[4]

Fortifications. — The maritime Koryak fortified their villages in order to prevent sudden attacks by the enemy and to withstand a siege. Whenever possible, they built their villages on islands near the coast, to which they resorted to fish and hunt sea-mammals. They had temporary dwellings at the mouths of rivers. At the approach of a foe, they would take to their boats and disappear in the natural forts formed by the rocky islands. At present these islets are uninhabited, but it is said that on many of them traces of ancient dwellings may still be seen. To my regret, during the first half of the summer of 1901, which I spent in the Russian settlement Kushka, at the mouth of the Gishiga River, it was impossible to venture out in the wooden boats of the Russian settlers to the islands of which the Koryak spoke to me.[5]

Where no islands were near the coast, the maritime Koryak fortified their villages. The islanders, too, fortified their temporary coast settlements. All the coast villages were built on hills with a steep descent to the sea. On the land side the settlement was surrounded by an embankment, a stone wall, or a stockade. When an attack was expected, sentinels were stationed on

[1] See Part I, p. 138.
[2] See Chapter X.
[3] Compare Bogoras, The Chukchee, pp. 167, 168.
[4] Compare Krasheninnikoff, II, p. 51.
[5] During that summer I succeeded in making two trips in wooden boats from the mouth of the Gishiga River, — one to the Koryak at the mouth of the Ovekova River, a distance of about fourteen miles; and the other to the Koryak at the mouth of the Nayakhan River, a distance of a hundred miles. The latter trip was considered so dangerous that the Russian settlers advised me not to undertake it. But luck favored us, the weather was fine, and I covered the distance in two days, but on the return trip we were detained in the quadrilobed Bay of Atykhno (See Plate XXIX, Fig. 2) for several days by stormy weather.

17:Antropova E-4 (no date) 1964 RY4 Koryak RY4



Weapons and utensils:
1–three-pronged spear with a throwing board for hunting birds; 2–spear with a stone tip, and detail of spear; 3–blubber lamp on a wooden stand; 4–sack-net for fishing; 5–a man's knife; 6–a woman's knife for cutting skins; 7–fire-making by means of friction.

Long ago, the villages of sedentary Koryaks were fortified. Some of the Koryak forts, such as the Olyutorskiy, were surrounded by an earth wall and looked like fortresses. The reindeer-breeders also surrounded their encampments with defensive walls of sleds, walrus skins and rocks.

The reindeer-breeders' encampments usually consisted of 3 or 4 tents. In winter they lived in mountain valleys shielded from the wind; in summer, at the mouths of rivers. The villages of the coastal Koryaks were comparatively populous and were situated near bays, convenient for hunting and